C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Industrial Exhibition-American Division. From Mr. Riddle, Agent of the American Commission. to Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary. U. S. COMMISSION INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

London, April 25, 1851. Sir: I have accomplished all I had planned for the week that has passed since my last letter. Every day gangs of men whom I have hired, distributed throughout our various compartments, and each superintended by some American contributor who feels pride in urging forward our preparations, have worked early and late at the thousand details that enter into my idea of completeness, until now I am ahead of any foreign nation here in readiness for the openour exhibitors as to the manner in which their goods should be displayed, and the places they should occupy, hinder me more than everything else. Each one

of industry; and to oppose his views or wishes in resacrilege in the house of his idol. There is fitness in everything; and above all else, fitness in the arrangement of classes of goods in such an ex-

hibition as this is most essential.

It is with much satisfaction that I inform you of the accession of that chef d'auvre of art to our division-Power's first statue of the Greek Slave. Hearing from Mr. Lawrence that this statue was owened in London, I applied to Mr. Grant, whose studio it has long adorned, for his permission to exhibit it as a work of American art in the industrial Exhibition. He has not only assented to this, but has kindly taken the whole detail of building the plinth, the pedestal, the railing, and all the other accessories into his own hands, and seems as much in earnest in making it tell in behalf of the United States as if he were a fellow-countryman. I may as well say, in this connexion, that the estimate put upon the Greek Slave in Europe is far above what is supposed in the United States. To say that it is a glorious work of a master, is saying altogether too little. By universal agreement among the most fastidious connoisseurs and amateurs of England, it is the first work of ait of the age; and though its orginal cost was five thousand pounds sterling to Mr. Grant, his royal highness, Prince Albert, has twice offered him three times that amount to part with it. Its conception and execution coming from an American, there is all fitness and appropriateness in its gracing the United States division of the Industrial Exhibition : and elevated upon a proper pedestal, standing in the great central avenue, heading more than a hundred works of the chisel, and fronting the main east entrance of the Crystal Palace, the first object to greet the incoming spectator, the last of all to pass from his sight as he leaves the glorious nave, the Greek Slave will be seen, appreciated, and enjoyed, as it

It is at last concluded by the royal commissioners that the holders of season tickets shall be admitted to the State opening of the exhibition. Many of the foreign divisions cannot be in readiness. The French are still a month behind, with all their power of making the most splendid show the world ever saw. If we are in readiness, as I fully believe we shall be, three days before the 1st of May, I shall offer the services of my corps of the commission to help them forward. Between us and every foreign nation, as between us and the British, there is the utmost harmony, and I have reason to believe that a proposition of this kind would be most gladly received. * * * * The ceremony of opening the exhibition is to be grand beyond precedent. The programme, as it was issued this morning, shows it to be the intention of the royal commissioners to make the scence worthy of the occasion. The chair of State will be placed upon an elevated platform beneath the arch of the transept. Advancing with all her retinue into the building, while all the organs play the national air, the Queen, surrounded by the great officers of State, the royal commissioners, the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, and the archbishops and bishops of the realm, will open the great exposition

never has been before.

interest in our part of the exhibition, will naturally cent. (F. R. vol. ii, p. 243. 5.) Mr. Andrew Nicol, might. Even considering the three thousand miles any todder taken off, weighed, when dry, rather ported, by equal inward pressure. When finished machine-any mechanic being the judge-than corn from three adjacent rows as follows: stands within the building. We have a clearer con- Row not stripped or toppedbushels, 9 ception of the graceful in vehicles than any other Another, topped on Aug. 20th, and stripped after Sept. nation here. We are greatly beyond even England in agricultural implements. We can lay one sample of our cutlery by the side of Sheffield's thousand (Lorain's Husbandry-and F. R. vol. iii, p. 369.) work, or harness, that will compare with those we weighed 386 lbs. to the acre; which, at the then but cutting them is the better way. work, or harness, that will compare with those we display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. Tobacco in the display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. Tobacco in the display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. Tobacco in the display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. Tobacco in the display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed their prime consumption of the display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour alto-surpassed. To addition of value as folder. In addition of value as folder. gether unequalled. We have carpenters' tools in of fodder, (F. R. v. iii, p. 549.) the products of our soil—in Indian corn, and cotton, proportion of shelled corn produced on a row from course, the remainder, put into shocks, is not equal plete the shocks. Care should also be used (and venture to hudge you with his elbow or tickle your and tobacco, and all the finest grains—we stand which the fodder (blades and tops,) had been re- in quantity, nor in quality, with the corn fodder has not always been, in my operations.) not to cut nose with a straw." where we ought. Though we might have done far moved, and another left with the fodder, as 41 of saved as usual. Further—the outsides of all the down corn before the time above prescribed, and the

nevertheless done well; and thus the event will to do so by the executive committee. I prefer to leave noting the results. The subject is a very difficult ately placed in the shock, and cured in the shade. or the fodder so long as remaining in the shocks, but this matter in the hands of our exhibitors who are one for making perfectly accurate experiments.— This must retain for the leaves and shucks as pro- of the fodder after gathering the corn. Before this these juries, and I feel very desirous to delay the apthat all the observers were much mistaken in the
pointment of our proportion until some of our scientists. After all, the question is only as
pointment of our proportion until some of our scientists. After all, the question is only as
pointment of our proportion until some of our scientists. After all, the question is only as being checked, and also to all the rain that row expenses of the sun and dews, before rain, and much of the fodder has always been thus
may 23

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor, Wilmington, N. C. tific men shall arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDW'D RIDDLE. Hon. J. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary, &c.

every stitch. except the button holes, put in by this successfully pursued, or good meadows are mowed machine, and the work could not be surpassed. The for hay, much of this want can be well and cheaply grain. But whether larger or smaller, the shocks sewing is stronger than by hand, and wholesale goods supplied. But in lower Virginia, the time for maktherefrom. In Kentucky. spaces of 16 corn-bills Another advantage, whether wheat is to follow or made by this machine are better and command a higher price than the hand-made clothes. The

ber of this tribe amount to about 17,000. This, it will be remembered, is the most civilized of our aboriwill be remembered, is the most civilized of our aboriginal tribe. There are, in addition, about 4,000
whites and negroes incorporated in the nation.

This is a very so the benefit of its growth. This is a very learly to

of our farmers use no kind of long forage for horses maining leaves, in shocks. ing of both, usually give full occupation to nearly years, will be now stated. all the laborers of every farm during all September, supposes, or professes to suppose, that the article he brings is the most important offering upon the alter

> brisk circulation of the blood. and bad weather for securing them, that there is was away from home, and were as follows: very little nett profit, in general, and in many cases | Began to cut and shock. the value of the secured crop is less than the cost of 1844-Aug. 26th, (fodder of ripest corn pulled

But besides the cost of labor, there is another and perhaps more important expense incurred in the 1847-Aug. 31st-partially and regularly on usual time and mode of getting fodder, which is not commonly known or even suspected by many farmers. This is, in the lessening the due filling, and size and weight of the grain. by removing the green leaves. The leaves of a plant serve to gather food from the atmosphere, and also to prepare, in the passage through its vessels, the sap received from the roots-so that the leaves act for the same general purpose, and are as necessary to the sustenance and life of the plant as the roots themselves. So long as the leaves of corn are green and succulent, and have not begun to fade, and whether below or above the ears, they still continue to furnish nour-The general rule for beginning to pull fodder, is when the outer ends of the grains of corn have become depressed. or indentations are formed (in our ordinary soft ground corn.) by the partial drying of the grain. But after that state has arrived, the heart and interior of the grain are still very soft. and often milky. The leaves also, (unless "fired" or prematurely faded by drought,) are still green, and would so remain, and afford more nourishment to the plant for some days, if not weeks, after the usual time of removing them all-which operation kills the plant immediately.

The diminution of the product of grain caused by taking off the green leaves, though so little regarded in general, has long been a subject of discussion, and in some degree also of experiment. Statements of experiments, and arguments founded thereon, were presented in various articles in vols. 2 and 3 of the Farmers' Register. All of these writers and experimenters (with but a single exception, of a very oose observer who scarcely deserved being there quoted.) agreed in the general result of there being very great loss so incurred. Among such conclusions, derived from experiments satisfactory at least Now that we are so near the completion of this to the several conductors, Mr. Clark, of Massachulong preparation, you, who have taken so great an setts, found the loss of grain equal to about 20 per ask how we are likely to appear. I answer, well .- of Virginia, supposed the same amount of loss, (p. We have not fairly represented our country, and we 485.) Mr. Charles Woodson, of Virginia, found could not do it. We have not done it as well as we that the shelled corn of a row left without having of distance, we have not done ourselves the justice more than both the corn and the fodder of a row on that we ought. We have not even equalled the ex- one side, from which the lower leaves only were pectations that had been formed of us. And yet we stripped-and rather less than the corn and all the shall appear well. Our contributions are national, blades of another adjacent row, from which both characteristic, and unique. They are abundant lower blades were stripped and the tops cut, as usual enough to give some idea of our resources, ingenious - the blades on the tops being afterwards separated enough to show our skill, and superior enough in for the weighing, (p. 609.) Mr. Lorain, of Pennsylquality to prove our capabilities. We have a better vania, found the comparative quantities of ears of gain to get rid of the weight of so much stubble,

Another, topped on Sept. 2d, and stripped after Sept.

specimens, and carry off the palm. France has not Mr. W. S. Fontaine, of Virginia, from an experi-

more at this exposition of the world's industry than the former to 46 of the latter. In this case, the corn shocks are spoiled as provender, and merely serve to green stalks necessarily included in the general cutwe have done—though we ought to have surpassed was much drier than usual when the fodder was tain many things where we have fallen short, and in ken off, and therefore less loss caused, (F. R. v. iii, are advantages fully compensating these losses of The base of the shock ought not to be more than 9

all things where we have only equalled-we have p. 661.) the experiments were made, it must be admitted avoiding the usual and great damage to the grain. ject to the influence of the weather. I have not yet made any appointment of jurors that all the experiments had some defect, either in In the first place-whatever remains green of the The only serious difficulty that I have found, is not from the United States, though repeatedly solicited the manner of conducting them, or of observing or leaves, and also the shucks and stalks, are immediate in respect to the safe preservation of either the corn here, and with Mr. Lawrence. France has sent her Still, allowing for all apparent imperfection and vender, and perhaps also for the stalks as manure, year I have stacked the stalks (after pulling off or most distinguished savans to represent her upon sources of uncertainty, it can scarcely be supposed more of their strength, than when exposed as in the shucking out the ears,) in long and tall ricks. But these juries, and I feel very desirous to delay the ap- that all the observers were much mistaken in the usual mode. In this, corn fodder is exposed in small these cannot well be secured from the entrance of to the degree of loss sustained. For there can be no being shocked—and also to all the rain that may subsequently damaged or rotted. This season I am shadow of doubt of the general proposition, that so fall within that time. As to the shucks, they are putting up the stalks, with all their fodder and long as the leaves of corn are still helping to feed exposed singly, and gaping, on the stalks, to all shucks, in round or conical stacks, of large size, the grain, (and which is as long as they remain kinds of weather, for weeks, or for months, after be- built around a central pole, as is done usually with quite green) that their being removed must detract ing killed. There can be no question of the superi- blade and often with top-fodder. As my stalks are LEROW AND BLODGETT'S SEWING MACHINE. - Last from what would otherwise be the full supply of ority of the shade-curing of all kinds of green pro- not generally more than eighteen inches longer than week we visited the tailoring factory No. 33 Gold nutriment, and consequently from the full quantity vender. street, this city, and were much surprised to find or weight of grain. As soon as the lower leaves are Secondly-as the stalks when cut down are imme- why they should not be kept as well in stacks of this thirty of the above machines running on clothing, pulled, and the top cut off, the plant, before green, diately shocked, and as the shocks are almost im- kind. So far as there is house-room for the stalkand twenty sewing up bags. These machines are dies forthwith. How much more it would have penetrable by rain, the fodder is all (except the out- fodder, of course there is no difficulty in its preserattended by girls and have been in active operation gained in grain by living and being nourished the sides of the shocks) secured at once from all danger vation.

turn out 300 pairs of pantaloons in one day, and Upon such grounds as have been stated, I infer received on some portion of the exposed fodder: and to follow the corn, as is usual, that the operation for Lama, Sack, Black, Prown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c.

or for 4 or 5 weeks, whether beginning earlier or ending later than September. This is the very time might be cut off at the same time, with no more inwhen sickness is most common on every place sub- jury to the filling of the grain. But would be inju- rant and careless hands omit stripping or cutting ject to autumnal or malarious diseases; and when rious in both processes. Therefore, the cutting down the tops of the too green plants. Further—the too sickness is most apt to be produced, even in healthy should be delayed until the leaves generally have green corn, when cut down and put in the middle of places, by improper exposure. And of all the ordi- ceased, or are about ceasing, to supply nourishment a shock, even though the grain may not show pernary work on a farm. none requires more exposure to the plant. This safe time may be known by the ceptible loss by shrinking. will be apt to be touched of the laborers, and risk of injury to their health, first appearing of either of two indications. One is, with mouldiness, just as the ears are when gathered than the usual and light labors of pulling and secur- when all, or nearly all, of the leaves below the ear much later (though still not dry enough for housing) ing fodder. Dews cannot be avoided, and the labor- have lost, or are fast losing their green color, and and shocked and put away in the barn. In any mode ers are made more or less wet by the dew on the are mostly yellow, or dry. Or even if the lower of securing, many ears are always found mouldy, ing of the exhibition. The ten thousand notions of corn and the tall grass, every morning. Again, the leaves remain mostly green, it is safe to cut down and many rotten. All such cases, taken together, crispness of the cured fodder forbids its being han- the stalks, if the shuck which encloses the ear is be- are believed to be not only as few, but fewer, in my dled when dry, as it would lose much by crumbling, ginning to turn yellowish, which is a safe indication mode of shocking corn, than in any other more usual and also be less manageable. Hence the necessity of ripeness. Of course there will always be inter- mode of taking care of the crop. For if, after taking for the general usage of bringing together and stack- mixed some few less mature stalks, either produced off the fodder, blades and tops, the corn stalks are ing the cured fodder mostly in the night for the from later planted seeds, or retarded in growth by cut down and shocked, as usual, to sow wheat, these benefit of damp air. This exposure to night air is some other causes. If there are but very few of flat-topped shocks do not exclude rain. The ears of gard to the most minute details of the oblation is like worse for the laborers than that to the heavier dews such greener plants, they will not be worth omitting, of the mornings; and both kinds are the more dan- though losing something by being cut off too soon. compacted together that they dry with difficulty .gerous to health, because the light labor, and the But if numerous, they may be left for a later cut- And when made large, as required for convenience, lazy movements belonging to it, do not give enough ting, and then be set up around the shocks before I have known serious damage to the ears. early in exercise to counteract the outward dampness by the made.

Having abandoned this practice, and never having known by the name of "prolific" or "Maryland twin very rainy season, and with consequent late gatherattended to its details when formerly pursuing it, I corn." It is smaller in stalk and ear, has harder ing. And if wheat is not to succeed the corn, and am not qualified to estimate the cost of obtaining and heavier grain, than the large and soft corn usu- so the corn is left standing singly on the stalks until this barvest, or the usual net profit (if any) on the ally raised in this region, and is some 10 days earoperation. But if carefully observed and fairly es- lier. The times of beginning and finishing the cuttimated, I think it would be found on the general ting down of my crop have been noted since this for many small ears are broken off in the labors of average of good and bad crops of fodder, and of good practice was begun, except in two seasons, when I taking off and removing the fodder, and which being

> Finished cutting down. still earlier.)

Sept. 9th, (earliest fodder pulled before Sept. 23d. Aug. 31,) 1848-(not noted,) 849-Sept. 6th, (later than proper,)

1850-Ang. 31st. Having determined upon the number of rows of stalks to allow to each row of shocks. (say about

30,) at such distances a careful laborer proceeds to mark the places, and make the supports for the shocks. For this purpose, at each place designed for a shock, he draws together the stalks of 3 or 4 nearest adjacent "hills" or stations, standing in two rows, and ties them closely together (the tops crossing,) at the height of the interlocked ears. To prefect filling. As soon as this service is completed vent the stalks breaking, a hoe is first struck into and the grain can draw no more nourishment, than which, parting the outside roots, permits the stalks the leaves begin to fade, and soon after, the plant dies. Whithin the limits of this very short state of broken. When thus locked at the ears, and tied totransition from continuing growth to death, it is true that fodder might be pulled with safety to the grain. But there would not be half time enough lost most of its ordinary value, by standing so long. | most of our news, one's convenience of the lost most of its ordinary value, by standing so long. | the supports. The corn-rows are either 5 or 51 feet with 2 stalks at each, or 3 on the richest ground.

> As soon as the tying of the supports is far enough ahead, other men begin, and proceed regularly to cut down all the other stalks. Each man cuts two corn rows at once. The implement used is a heavy and sharp knife, made of a piece of old scythe, about 15 inches long, with a part of the thick back stuck into a wooden handle. The cutter grasps the 2 or 3 stalks standing together with his left hand, and with his right chops them off. (usually at one blow,) about 12 inches below the lowest ears, or the position of the ears, as they may hang downward. The stalks, so cut off, are thrown into and across the next adjacent interval, or "balk," outside of the laborer's two rows. The next man lays his stalks on the same places; so that the stalks of 4 corn-rows are thrown together, and lying straight and even with each other. Other hands follow close after, and pick up these stalks, and carry them to be placed, as nearly upright as they will stand, and oposite, around the ears of the supporting stalks .-Each of the first armfuls of stalks, as brought by the bearers, is placed in one of the angles of the supports, and the next one is opposed, and so placing the next supplies regularly around, until the shock is large enough. Care should be taken to have the shock built nearly of equal thickness around the support. The shock will then be nearly self-supand settled, the shock approaches somewhat to a conical shape, more or less flat on the top-the circular base being 8 to 9 feet in diameter.

Thus the corn-stubble is left standing from 15 to 36 inches high, according to the growth. The leaves left on this lower part of the stalks, are not much loss, as provender, being mostly dried. It is a great then heavy with sap,) in the carying to the shocks: and afterwards in the carting so much additional bulk and weight to the barn-yard. The stubble is ... 71 of no value except as manure; and it does not the less serve as manure, if left on the ground on which field is to be sown in wheat, it is best, as a second errors then committed; and no subsequent damage, sent a chandelier; Norway and Sweden have not ment stated very minutely, arrived at the conclusion operation, to cut off the corn-stubble close to the or loss, worth consideration, or greater than would contributed a bushel of wheat; the Indies have not that by pulling the fodder and cutting the tops, as ground, with a sharp hoe. This is done rapidly.— have been suffered in any other procedure, has since sonal independence consists emphatically in being book-bindery, or dentists' work, or hats or needle- the dried fodder (omitting them off; ter. Smaller shocks also contain many more stalks a clean cambric in your pocket—all on Sunday mor-

dition of value as fodder. In addition, all the leaves shocks (say 150 to 200 stalks) only are put up, and preacher, in blissful expectation of doing your For sale by abundant variety, far before other nations. And in Mr. Wm. Carmichael, of Maryland, found the on the high stubble are lost, as provender. Of stand to dry, before more stalks are added to com-But high as are these authorities, and carefully as tant benefits of saving more than half the labor, and this operation will be found as safe as any other sub-

for a year. They are driven by steam power, and so rapid in their operation, that the thirty machines which is not yet ascertained.

Spiendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING

fodder, were too green when cut down. For latterly the soft grain must shrink, though not more so than the shocking, by the corn moulding; and in other pulled off for carting in and housing, there is a different kind, but as great risk of loss by rotting ears. mostly left on the ground, rot of course. Many other stalks fall, or are blown down, and their ears, touching the earth, are more or less damaged. Rain instead of a lover, she may repent of this day as long occupies, and will not fail to render ample justice to all who enters many of the gaping shucks and injures the as she lives. Never incense nor insult her, and as you exposed grain. And lastly, when pulling off the wish to keep your own temper and peace, never ruffle ears from the standing (or fallen) stalks, some are hers. Never, on any pretence whatever, squander that in being pulled off, are overlooked and left scattered about in the then tall grass or after-growth. So that the losses of grain which attend my plan, even if peare much less, than those incident to the different

noted in my farm journal) "damp, the interior havoperation regularly or generally, and only some of were afterwards opened. All the remaining, and surprised sufferer. "Stop," cried the dentist, "commuch the greater number of shocks, dried as they pose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, most of the opening that was done might have been to show you Cartwright's method of operating."dispensed with, as the fine weather would have soon Again the instrument was applied-another tug. dried the shocks. Still the fodder of all the shocks, another roar. "Now don't be impatient; that is put up before this wet spell, was considerably inju- Dumerge's way; be scated and calm-you will now red, though not more so than would have occurred be sensible of the superiority of my method." Anto pulled fodder, in the same uncommon wet weath- other application, another tug. another roar. "Now er. To that time, I had cut off the whole length of pray be quiet! that is Parkinson's mode, and you stalks, and the stalks were set more out around the don't like it, and no wonder." By this time the supports, more open, and of course the bases of the tooth hung by a thread; and whipping it out, the shocks were broader and the sides more sloping, than operator exultingly exclaimed: "That is my mode

tion served to admit driving rain more freely. For the remainder of the season of 1846, and in the four years since, I have aimed to profit by the lesson of danger then learned, and to avoid the worst value in the long provender, besides the most impor- feet in diameter. With these requisites observed,

tops cut above the ears, there is no apparent reason

they could, if driven. have turned out 600 pairs.—
The superiority of the rotary machines over the reciprocating one, consists in the continued and uniform action and motion of the shuttle, there is no stopping its motion to make a return stroke, consellation of the damage to the grain.

Upon such grounds as have been stated, I interpreted to the continued and unifolder, and the continued and unifolder also cleans the land of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder, and the continued and unifolder also cleans the land of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder, and the continued and the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the continued and the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the exposed folder. And the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, that the operation of the corn, as is usual, th quently no jarring and less liability to get out of or- Still, in relinquishing this long established bad they admit driving rains, and are much more apt to on the former plan. This would allow, if the teams der. and for this reason its speed can be greatly in- practice, substitutes must be provided, sufficient for fall than if built larger, and the stalks set more close- are not otherwise more profitably engaged, the land creased. No less than 60,000 caps were made in the supply of the large required consumption of long this factory in six months. We saw fine coats, forage on the farm. Where clover husbandry is

*Since writing the above references, I have found an addi- square (256 stations or clusters,) are allowed for not, attends the plan recommended, when the native higher price than the hand-made clothes. The The hand-made clothe

From the American Farmer. | ing clover hay (in June) is so much required also day from the beginning of cutting down the corn, Essay on Harvesting Corn-Fodder-Different Meth- for other important labors, that we cannot spare en- and of course when it was at nearly or quite the ods Compared.

BY EDUUN RUFFIN, OF VA.

The gathering of the leaves of Indian corn, to cure or provender, or "pulling fodder" (in common party).

The gathering of the leaves of Indian corn, to cure a different mode of harvesting from what is usual,)

The only exceptions are, that in the middles of some for provender, or "pulling fodder," (in common par- and which is safe from any damage to the grain, of the larger shocks the fodder on some few stalks is lance.) is one of the oldest and most general practices cheap in reference to labor and risk of bad weath- mouldy; and in the largest (and too large) shocks, in the the farming of lower and middle Virginia.— er, and profitable in all respects. This method and in very rare cases, some ears also had moulded it was established in early times, when no hay was is that of cutting off the stalks, at the time when early, though they had not rotted, and had become made. Even now, so rare are meadows, or artificial the leaves have just ceased to supply nourishment to quite dry before being put in the cart. Probably grasses for mowing, that much the greater number the grain, and curing the stalks, with all their reand mules, except corn-fodder-and in fewer cases, This plan has long been generally in use in Ken- I have had none of the greenest left for later secuoat-straw. Hence, the usual fodder crop is indis- tucky and other Western and also the Northern ring. When a few scattering late plants are left pensable on almost every farm, and there is rarely States. But it has been but little practiced in East- standing, they are very liable to be blown down, and an omission of the leaves of the whole corn crop be- ern Virginia. Many years ago I attempted repeat- to be hidden in the weeds or pea vines, and so rot or ing stripped. That operation, together with the edly thus to save fodder, and generally failed. The be lost. To avoid such loss, and also the trouble of subsequent "cutting tops," or all the stalk above cause of failure was cutting down the corn too early. a separate gathering from the few late stalks, I prethe ears. (which follows immediately after the strip- My present course, which has been pursued for sev- fer to cut them down with the riper bulk of the crop. ping off the lower leaves.) and the curing and stack- en years, and with the whole crop of corn for five But, of course, when such green stalks are cut down, As the ordinary mode of taking off all the leaves if the fodder had all been taken off and the stalk left The kind of corn which I now cultivate is that cases, still greater late damage from rotting, in a as tenderness; nothing creates aversion so soon, so strong, so inveterate, as rudeness, indifference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and dependent on von for protection and comfort in all her difficulties -For your sake she leaves her friends, her connexions,

> by for the benefit of your family. culiar to it, are certainly not greater, and probably of the Union, published at Tishimingo, Miss., seems to be always thar in his affection for the confederausual procedures. cy. He closes a recent article defining his position There was one year only, in the seven which I by saying : have followed this method either principally or exclusively, in which much risk was incurred, and sails smoothly we are thar. When the tempest roars much damage suffered by the fodder. But even this we are thar. If ever she founders in the gale we exception was brought on (unnecessarily) by my too will be thar. But when a light breeze and gently great confidence induced by previous uniform suc- ruffled waves-all safe, (cotton twelve cents and necess, and the failing to use the means for safety here groes \$1,000, and other things in proportion.) - the directed as necessary. The causes of loss, and the steersman and many of the rowers start for a trip manner, will be stated particularly. In 1846. nearly over Niagara Falls: we are thar too-but taking just published. the whole growing season for corn was remarkably the back stroke like the d-1. 18th and 19th) were also more or less rainy. The discovered lying on the bank of the river, two miles cutting down and shocking proceeded, without re- from Nicolaus, who had been shot through the heart. garding wetness from rains or dews, except in the On the collar of his coat was pinned a piece of paper. times when rain was falling too fast for out-door on which was written the following : "I caught this d-d rascal stealing my mules. and work. Moreover, from want of care, much corn was I shot him !" included in the cutting down that was too green .-This certainly saved the necessity and expense of Rains again occurred, in showers varying from heavy a coroner's inquest. The man was not recognized. to light, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of August-on the last of which three only was the cutting of corn removed. On the 25th, steady rain fell all the day; zine gives the following epitaph on a linen draper. and from the 25th to 30th inclusive, every day was as proof that the yard stick may possibly savor of rainy more or less, and all the intervals, to the 30th, Parnassus, after all: cloudy, foggy, or misty. Having found that damage had occurred, on the 31st, the first day of clear and drying weather, I began to search for and open the damaged shocks. Nearly all which had been put up wet, and in the first days, were found (as then ing a funky smell, and spots of the stalks, blades and shucks mouldy. Not much corn affected, but deemed in danger, if the weather should not continue clear and drying. The wetness mostly on the west side, into which the heaviest rain had been driven by strong wind." After opening shocks and immediately rebuilding them, of smaller size, for some

You'll follow me. I know " TOOTH-PULLING ILLUSTRATED .- Before the days of chloroform there was a quack who advertised toothin my later practice. The then different construc- of tooth drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of Cartwright, Dumerge and Parkinson.

A Western editor lately offered his hat as a prize

for the best essay on independence. The following obtained the prize: 'National independence is easier amagined than described : perwhen cut high than low. The cutting of stalks is ning with your wife on one arm and your own babe

> 100 boxes sweet Oranges; 25 do. French Lemons: 75 do. superior Eleme Figs; 50 Drums Extra Smyrna do. 10 bags do. Naples Walnuts: 5 baskets superior Olive Oil; Imported and Domestic Cigars. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS. JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine sup-ply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figur-ed LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,

DATENT Ice Cream Freezers. Just received, a lot of this fine Freezer, the best in use. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY. 150 bbls. N. O. Double Rectified Whiskey; 25 " Monongahela 10 " Old Family Rye; 25 " Apple Brandy. by HOWARD & PEDEN. For sale very low, by

THEY HAVE COME! Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab off for Cash on all sums of \$5 and upwards CHAS. BARR,

Wilmington N. C , May 23, 1851] Merchant Tailor. TUST Received and for sale low for Cash. 10 bbls. Whiskey; 10 " City Mess Pork; 5 bbls. Rum; 10 bags Coffee; 1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams; 10 bbls. super Family Flour;

10 "superfine "
10 half bbls. and 30 bags Family Flour;
5 hhds. crushed, pulverized, and brown Sugar;
Good retailing Molasses; Rice; Meal; Bacon;
A fresh lot Shoes and Dry Goods, suitable for Spring, &c.,

JOURNAL OFFICE

Hotels, &c.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE. THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords and his abarges moderate. fords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-110

Speak Lovingly of Woman

BY P G. LEE.

Speak lovingly of woman-

In her do thou confide; See not her imperfections.

But only virtue's side.

She is the weaker vessel.

More liable to fall :

But man of sterner nature.

Does he not sin at all?

Speak lovingly of woman;

The mother of our youth-

The maiden of our after time,

Array'd in garb of truth;

A treasure richer than the gem

Produced by Nature's hand.

The sharer of our wealth-

His clouds to scare repose,

Speak lovingly of woman

Far distant on its way.

And gladness to its rest,

May perhaps return with vigor

Will glimmer on its breast.

Then speak of woman lovingly.

And show thyself a man;

Another's deeds to scan !

'Tis woman in affliction cheers

With comfort from above :

And blesses with her love!

'Tis she who shares our joy and grief.

DUTIES OF HUSBANDS - You who are husbands, must

reat your wives with delicacy and attention. Nothing

in nature is so endearing, so winning, so captivating,

Another sure-enough Union Man -The editor

We are rowers in the democratic ship. When it

POETRY IN DRY GOODS .- The Merchants' Maga-

"Cottons and cambries, all adjeu.

Three-quarters, yard, or ell. By yard and nail I've measured ye,

Plain, striped, and figured, old and new

The church-yard now has measured me.

I'm gone to measure Time's long ends-

So now, my kind and worthy friends.

And muslins, too, farewell!

As customers inclined ;

And nails my coffin bind

Who dealt with me below,

How vigilant full many are

Her voice is heard in sympathy-

'Tis woman's tear that flows.

Though sin may lead astray;

While, as before, calm moonbeems

The streamlet that is wand'ring

An earthly angel-who says nay ? In sickness and in health.

When cold Misfortune o'er us flings

Speak lovingly of woman

That gleams in foreign land-

More beautiful than brightest flow'rs

BOARDING. MAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords.

V. R. PEIRSON, for Feb. 7.-[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE. MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. Swann, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

**Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf. Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

Schools.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY. THE Winter session in this School will close on Monday, 1 the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer session will commence on Wednesday, the 2d of July, and continue five months. Board and tuition as heretoforc.

H. ELLIOTT, President. May 10, 1851. [c]

By order of Directors,

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. THE First Session of this Seminary commenced on the 17th instant, under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped that it will be liberally patronized by the public, more especially by those living in the Eastern part of the State. Jacksonville is a very pretty little town, the county site of Onslow, and is perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year, both by land and water. Mrs JANETTE F. REID has now the charge of the Seminary, who was some time Professor in Greensboro' Female College, and is esteemed fully competent and all the world; and should she meet with a tyrant to maintain the responsibility entailed by the position she

may come within the influence of her instructions.

Board may be had in good families at \$6 per month. Terms at the following rates, per session of 5 months: French 5 00 For use of Instrument 3 00

Secretary Board of Trustees. Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., March 28, 1851 29-3m Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, and Newbernian, Newbern. will publish three months, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!! TUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore, the following new and highly interesting Books, Freemasonry revealed, by eleven seceding members, show-

grees of Freemasonry, giving a clear and correct view of the manner of conferring the different degrees, as practiced in all lodges throughout the globe;—together with the means to be used by such as are not Masons to gain admission there-

in: by one of the craft.

The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, being an axplanation of Modern Mysteries, by Andrew Jackson Davis
Tom Racquet, and His Three Maiden Aunts, with numerous illustrations. For wit and humor, we have seldom met any production which exceeds "Tom Racquet, and His Three Maiden Aunts" That peculiar vein of fun, drollery, and pathos, which is so difficult of attainment, and so fascinating when attained, has been developed by our author with

rare perfection.—Athenaum. Lavengro, the Author, the Gipsy, the Priest. Before and Behind the Curtain, by Wm. K. Northall. Godolphin, by Sir E. L. Bulwer.

Knowlston's Complete Farrier.
Consuelo, by George Sand. "The character of Consuelo, as developed in this book and its sequel, is one of the noblest ever drawn. The character is an ideal one, in essence, and as such is as chaste, as pure, and as lofty as creation as we have ever loved or admired in all fiction. The whole book is written with great power and delicacy."—Post.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- CLINTON, N. C. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and complete as sortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Galters. Also, a large stock of hours, it was deemed unnecessary to continue the drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a Leather, which he offers on accommodating terms, and sochair, and the instrument applied to his tooth with licits the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen, as he flatters the largest, or those known to have been put up wet, a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly himself that, with the assortment he has on hand, he can both fit and please all that may favor him with a call-ever He still occupies his old stand next door above G. W. At-

stood, and the moulding proceeded no further. Even but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen, kins & Co., where he continues to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL. April 25th, 1851

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. TUST Received and Opening, 12 cases Mens' Calf and Kip Boots;

" pegged Brogans; Kip, Goat and Seal pegged Brogans; 16 "heavy Kip pegged Brogans;
5 "Boys' and Youths' Kip peg'd "
Womens' pegged Calf, Goat and Morocco Buskins and Boots, Slippers, &c.

In addition to the above, we are daily expecting an endless variety of superfine fancy Gentlemens' and Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which will make our stock as full and complete as any ever before offered in this market; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. A deduction of 5 per cent. for cash.

MOREHOUSE & PEIRSON, Agent.

N. B. We are prepared to carry on the Talloring Bu-siness in all its various branches, and promise to execute all furnished a barrel of rice. London has not displayed a paper-hanging, or chemicals, or specimens of to merit a share of public patronage. April 18, 1851

HOWARD & PEDEN. NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIST OF BLANKS. County Court Writs; Inspector's Certificates: ertificates of Justices attend Superior do. County Court Subpœnas; ing Court: Marriage License; County Court Fi. Fa.;

Tax Receipts; Insolvent Notices: Superior do. County Court Sci. Fa.; Writs of Ejectment; Superior do. do. Apprentice Indentures; Letters Testamentary; Vendi. Exponas: Ca Sa; Land Deeds; do. Affidavits; Letters of Administration: County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets; Garnishee Notices; Notices to Tax List Receivers; Checks, Cape Fear Bank; Commission to take Deposition do. Branch Bank of the State; Notes, negotiable at Bank; Administrator's Bonds; Guardian

County Court Execution; Magistrate's Capias ad Respondendum; Overseer's Appointments; Peace, State, and Civil War- Appeal Notes of Hand: [rants; | Ca Sa Attachments; Sh'ff Appearance do. State Recognizance; onstable' Military Ca Sa; Sheriff's Tax do. Execution; Forthcoming Negro Bonds; Prosecution do. Bill of Sale; Crew Lists:

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other per-Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, sons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We

are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION: WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, com-prising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the

State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART. Guns repaired and made to order. Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

RECEIVED per Schr. R. W. Brown.
1 case extra fashionable Drab Beavers; 1 " medium brim'd do. 5 " Moleskin, Spring style. Also, a splendid assortment of Straw Goods, for gentle-men. For sale low for eash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

MGARS! Cigars.-Just received from Havana: 61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;) 10,000 La Prymanera

5.500 La Tropicol 8,000 Plantation All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drng Stere of

C. DuPRE, Market-st